nce with the wish of many, as a winter arrange-nce. The times of the arrival of the Philadelphia rains at the various dépôts will be somewhat earlier a consequence of the increased expedition given on the new engines.

The Clipper ship Wild Pigeon, Capt. Putnam, from this city for San Francisco, was again spoken on the 15th instant in latitude 39 01, longitude to et by the packet ship Margaret Evans, arrived on

Tunnell, lumber loaded, at anchor off the Battery, parted her cable and drifted arout of brig Abeona, bound to Matanzas, also at anchor, and carried awayher jib-boom and some of her head gear, unshipped her main-boom and tore the mainsail. The Abeona ireceived but trifting damage, and that little was caused in cutting away the rigging in order to clear the vessels. One man of the Abeona's crew was so bedly wounded by a knife which he was using, that he will be disabled for several weeks. He was sent ashore for surgical treatment.

Nisto's.-The accomplished danseuses M Bes. Frank (Celestine and Victorine) and Bertin appear for the first time (to-night) in a new ballet, called the "Gipsy."

Dr. Hollick commences his new series of Lectures on Physiology to-day, in Hope Chapel, for gentlemen in the evening, and for la-dies in the afternoon, both being invited free. See his advertisment

inton, and Traveller from New-Haven, came is yes-terday forencon. The Bay State from Fall River, Knickerbocker from Norwich, and Champion from Hartford, thad not arrived at 5 o'clock, P. M. Taese were probably detained by the storm of Saturday night. The steamers Commodore from Ston-

[Advertisement.]-Mr. WM. B. BRAD-[Advertisement.]—Mr. WM. B. BRADBRADBRAD would respectfully announce that by the first
of November he will have completed his musical
gerneyings, in attendance upon Conventions abroad,
and will be ready to resume his Class-teaching, etc.,
u this City and vicinity. Applications for Classmaching from out of town should be made soon, and,
to save time, he would add that his terms for such
Classes, large or small, are, invariably, One Hundred
Bollars and expenses, per course of twelve evenings.
WK. B. BRADBURY, NO. 46 East Eighteenth-st., Nos.
196 or No. 413 Broadway.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- John Talcott, a porterin a store in South near Moore-st., on Saturday evening fell through the hatchway of the third story to the basement floor, and was injured so severely that he died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 14 Moore-st. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.-A German named Joseph Meyer, residing at the corner of fifteenth-st, and Avenue A, while in a deranged state of mind, on Saturday afternoon, jumped from a window in the third story of his dwelling and was seriously injured by the fail. Had he not alighted first on an awning below the window, he would undoubtedly have been killed. He was removed to the New-York Mospital by officer Byxbee, of the Seventeenth Ward Police.

Rev. J. Blackmer, Secretary of the City Temperance Alliance, while addressing a large audience at Beekman-shp yesterday afternoon, was brutally attacked by a couple of rum-rowdies. They were marched off to the Toombs in double-quick time. We are happy to learn that Mr. B. was not seriously injured: no thanks, however, to his assailants. Are not such occurrences as these enough to arouse the sober part of our citizens to energetic action. The Temperance Alliance are moving, and every such instance of violence as this which we have noticed cannot fail to aid their cause most efficiently.

ARREST FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- In the ARREST FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—In the month of August last, a man named James Teller, residing in Hartford, Ct., was entired by a female to enter a disreputable house, at the corner of Anthony and Little Water-streets, where, a few moments after his entrance, he was confronted by a powerful Negro named Joseph Lee, who collared hun and threatoned to take his life, if he did not hand over the contents of his pockets. Teller finding himself to be in the hands of the Philistines, and seeing no way of escape, handed over to the fellow a gold chain worth \$100, and \$135 in bank bills, with which the black rascal fled to Philiadelphia, where he squandered his money and property. Recently Constable Josephs of the Fourth Ward ascertained his whereabouts and arrested him. He was taken before Justice Lothrop, and committed to prison for examination.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. - A man named Mi-City, was knocked down by a train of cars and severely, but not dangerously injured. He was taken to the Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

SUPREME COURT .- The argument in rela-

dmonds.
Before Judge Mitchell.—Decision.—Habea before Judge Mitchell.—Decision.—Habeas of Honoria Kelly, claimed by a gentleman in New-Jersey, to whom she had been bound, as alleged, by consent of her father, by a benevolent society, under its charter, in New-York-already referred to. The Court decided that the application of the master for the custody of the child be denied.

COURT CALENDAR .- This day .- COMMON 843, 847, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 865, —[Set down cause-for third week taken up on Wednesday.]—Part II.— Nos. 752, 758, 792, 586, 640, 646, 658, 682, 692, 716, 726, 728, 732, 746, 754.

18, 732, 746, 754. Circuit Court — Nos. 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 81, 683, 684, 685, 686, 599, 689, 690, 691. U. S. Dist. Court — Nos. 18, 19, 89, 23, 25, 26, 27, Superior Court and Supreme Court, General Term, already published.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The Long Island Railroad Company have voluntarily discontinued their Sunday trai

A CRASH-FALL OF BUILDINGS .- About A CRASH—FALL OF BUILDINGS.—About to clock vesterday morning a block of four unfinished brick buildings, four stories in hight, on Pacific-st., near Nevius, were blown down by a heavy gale of wind which prevailed about that time. The mason work had just been completed, and it was in contemplation to roof them during the coming week. No other damage was occasioned than that sustained upon the immediate premises, from the fact that the waits fell in ward, filling up the cellars with the rubish. Isolated portions of the waits are, however, still standing, and being unsupported are hable, also, of tumbling down, and if the proper precautions are not speedily taken may be productive of more serious consequences. The buildings were creeted and are ewind by Mr. C. P. Dougherty.

DEATH OF JUDGE GOODRICH .- Hon. JOHN 8. Goodbrich, of Lapeer Co., Mich., died at Detroit, Oct. 15. He was elected Judge of the HIId Circuit in May last

MARRIED. On Thursday evening. Oct 16, by Rev H H Blair, Mr. JOHN BRYANT to Miss SARAH SLAIN, both of this

On Saturday morning, Oct. 18, Mrs. ARRINDA, wife of George W. L. Amoureux, youngest daughter of Daniel and Sally Wilson, aged 21 years, i month, 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the house of Daniel Wilson, No. 21 Lamartine-place, West 25th-st., on Monday, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock P.M. Her remains will be taken to the Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

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On Saturday Oct. 18, Mrs. SLOVER, widow of the late Abraham A Slower, aged 50 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son Abraham A. Slower, 35th-st., between 6th and 3th-says., (Yorkville.) The rimeral this (Monday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, without further mutation. Carriages will be in wenting till 2 o'clock, at the Brick Church, Beckman, st.

On Seventh day evening, after a short filness. CARRIE, daughter of Gerard Hopkins, in the 5th years of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her taker, Bloomingdale, on Second day, at [11 o'clock A. M. 4. On Saturday afternoon, MARTHA LAWRENCE, wife of Dennis McMahon, ared 31 years.

Hor remains will be taken to Elistchester for interment, No. 134 Mulberry-st.

On Saturday, Oct. 18, ROBERT J., infant son of Jehirsland Charles, and Fleele 4, Hoyt, aged 7 months and 2 days. DIED.

Di Mulberry at.
Di Saunday, Oct. 18. ROBERT J., infant son of Jehrst and Phele J. Hoyt, ared 7 months and 2 days.
Di Saunday, Oct. 18. ROBERT J., infant son of Jehrst and Phele J. Hoyt, ared 7 months and 2 days.
Die frends of the family and the members of the First Second Societies of the New Jerusalem Church, are sted to attend the funeral from No. 246 Chinton at , this seday) shiernoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.
Die Roosian, Oct. 18. Mrs. ELIZA, widow of the late 5. John Rathboon, aged 30 years.

John Rathbone, aged 30 years,
of freeds of the family are respectfully invited to atthe funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3] o'clock,
in 1st Court-at, Brooklyn,
in 1st Court-at,
in 1s

relatives and friends of the family are respectfully to attend her funeral from the residence of her Samuel Keeler. Esq., corner of Greenwich and o-ts., this (Monday) morning, at 10) o'clock, without invitation.

be faturday evening, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock, CHRIS-ARA ELLIS, in the 20th year of her age, at her late street, No. 133 Church-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend the seal on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further

On Friday, 17th instant, aged 32 years, ELIZA ANNE. for Thomas Antisell, M. D. on Sunday, October 19, of consumption, DANIEL STON, aged 33 years, 19, of consumption, DANIEL STON, aged 33 years, October 19, of consumption, DANIEL STON, aged 31 years, and the friends of the Meridian Lodge I. O. F. are invited to stitude his funeral from No. 14 Allen-Rowark, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock.

ADDRESS

KOSSUTH

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Two years ago, by God's providence, I. who would be only an humble citizen, held in my hands the destiny of the reigning house of Austria.

Had I been ambitious, or had I believed that this treacherous family were so basely wicked as they afterward proved themselves to be, the tottering pillars of their throne would have fallen at my command. and buried the crowned traitors beneath their ruins, or would have scattered them like dust before a tempest, homeless exiles. bearing nothing but the remembrance of their perfidy, and that royalty which they deserved to lose through their own wick-

I, however, did not take advantage of these favorable circumstances, though the entire freedom of my dear native land was the only wish of my heart. My requests were of that moderate nature which, in the condition of Hungary and Europe, seemed best fitted for my countrymen. I asked of the King not the complete independence of my beloved country-not even any new rights or privileges-but simply these three things :

First: That the inalienable rights sanctioned by a thousand years, and by the constitution of my father land, should be guarantied by a national and respon

land, should be guarantied by a national and responsible administration.

Second: That every inhabitant of my country, without regarding language or religion, should be free and equal before the law—all classes having the same privileges and protection from the law.

Third: That all the people of the Austrian empire that acknowledged the same person as Emperor whom we Hungarians recognized as King, and the same law of succession, should have restored their ancient constitutional rights, of which they had unjustly been despoiled, modified to suit their wants, and the spirit of the age.

The first demand was not for any new grant or concession, but simply a fresh guarantee. In the arrangement made with our ancestors, when, by their free will, they elevated the house of Hapsburg to the throne, a condition was made that the King should preserve the independence and constitution of the country. This independence and this constitution were the very vitality of our national being. During three centuries twelve Kings of the house of Hapsburg had sworn, in the presence of the eternal God, before ascending the throne, that they would preserve our independence and the constitution; and their lives is but a history of perpetual and accursed perjury. Yet such conduct did not weaken our fidelity. No nation ever manifested more faithfulness to their rulers. And though we poor Hungarians made endless sacrifices, often at the expense of our national welfare-though these Kings in times of peace drew their support from

ever trusted in their words-they deceived us a thousand times, and made our condition worse Waile other nations were able to apply all their energies to promote the general welfare and to develop their means of happiness, we have to stand on guard, like the watchmen mentioned in Scripture, for three centuries, to prevent ou treacherous Kings from destroying entirely the foundation of our national existence—our Constitution and independence.

I, as the representative of my countrymen.

us, and in times of war or danger rehed upon the

unconquerable strength of our army-though we

asked nothing more than a Constitutional Min istry whose responsibility would prevent the King from violating his oath.

second demand was still less for any po litical right. We asked for nothing more than a reform in the internal administration of the State -a simple act of justice which the aristocracy owed the people. And in this how much the King would have gained! The strength of his throne would have been increased tentold by thus winning the aflections of his faithful people

The third demand was prompted by humanity and fraternal feeling. It was the proper and holy mission of our nation, as the oldest member of the empire, and possessing a constitutional form of government, to raise its voice in behalf of those sister nations under the same ruler, and who were united to us by so many ties of rela-Lovers of freedom, we would not ask iberty for ourselves alone; we would not boast of privileges that others did not enjoy, but desired to be free in fellowship with free nations around us. This motive was inspired by the conviction that two crowns—a constitutional and a despotic crown—could not be worn by the same head, no more than two opposing dispositions can har monize in the same breast, or that a man can be

good and evil at the same time.

The King and Royal family granted these re quests, appealing to the sanctity of their oaths as a guarantee of their fulfilment; and I, weak in myself, but strong through the confidence of my countrymen and the noble sympathy of the Austrian people, proclaimed everywhere, amids the raging storm of revolution, that " the hous the raging storm of revolution, that "the house of Austria should stand; for, by the blessing of the Almighty, it had begun to move in the right direction, and would be just to its people." It stood and stood, too, at a time when, whatever might have been the fate of Hungary, the revolutionary tempest, under my direction, would have blown away this antiquated and helpiess dynasty like chaff before the winds of heaven.

been the fate of Hungary, the revolutionary emplex under my direction, would have blown a way this antiquated and helptess dynasty like chaff before the winds of heaven.

I not only preserved the house of Austria, but placed in its hands the materials of a long and glorious future—the foundation of an indestructible power in the affection of thirty-two millions of people. I tendered them the fidelity and assistance of my own herone Hungary, which alone was able to defend them against the assaults of the world. I afforded them the glorious opportunity—more glorious than had ever been presented before—of establishing an impreguable barrier to protect freedom, civilization, and progress, against the Cossack power, which now threatens Europe. To attain this honor, this glory, one thing only was necessary—that they should remain faithful to their oaths. But when was it that Austria was not treacherous? We look in vain for as much honor as is found even among robbers in the Hapsburg family.

On the very day they signed the grant of those moderate demands of the Hungarian people, and solemnly swore before God and the nation to maintain them, they secretly resolved and planned the most cruel conspiracy against us. They determined to break their oachs, to desolate the land with insurrection, conflagration, and blood, till, feelle and exhausted under the burden of a thousand miseries, Hungary might be struck from the roll of living nations. They then hoped, by the power of the bayonet, and, if necessary, by the the arms of Russia, to erect a united and consolidated empire, like the Russian, of sixteen various nations they hoped to realize their long-conceived purpose of making themselves an absolute power.

Never were so many heliash arts used against a nation before. Not suspecting a counter-revolution of an attack, we were not prepared to defend ourselves, when suddenly we were surprised by danger. The perfidicus Hapsburgs, destitute of all channe, and rejoicing in the anticipation of an easy victory, hesitated not to

abtes and to be a surgents.

At this crisis of great danger, when many of our ablest men even were ready to yield themselves to this decree of destruction, I stood among those who called the nation to arms. And, confiding in a just God, we cursed the cowards who were preparing to abandon their native land, to submit to a wicked described and to purchase a miserable existence by abandon their native iand, to submit to a wicked despotism, and to purchase a miserable existence by seartificing liberty. I called the nation to arms in self-defense. I acted not with blind presumption, and emotions of despair found no place in my breast—for he who despairs is not fit to guide a people. I estimated the valor and power of my country, and on the verge of a fearful struggle I had faith to promise victory, if Hungary would remain true to herself, and fortify her breast with the impulsive fire of a strong

To sustain the stern resolution to combat such an To sustain the stern resolution to combat such an enemy, we were supported, first, above everything, by our unshaken confidence in God, whose ways are past finding out, but who supports the right, and blesses the cause of an honest people fighting for freedom; secondly, by a love of country and the holy de-

sire of liberty, which makes the child a giant, and increases the strength of the valuant; and, thirdly, by

increases the strength of the valiant; and, thirdly, by your example, noble Americans!—you, the chosen nation of the God of Liberty! My countrymen—a religious, a God-venerating people—in whose hearts burned the ail-powerful feeling of patriotism, were inspired by the influence of your subinne example.

Free citizens of America! from your history, as from the star of hope in midnight gloom we drew our confidence and resolution in the doubtful days of severe trial. Accept, in the name of my countrymen, this declaration as a tribute of gratitude. And you, excellent people, who were worthy to be chosen by the Almighty as an example to show the world men, this declaration as a tribute of grantinge. Any you, excellent people, who were worthy to be chosen by the Almighty as an example to show the world how to deserve freedom, how to win it, and how to use it-you will allow that the Hungarians, though weaker and less fortunate than you, through the decaying influences of the old European society, are not unworthy to be your imitators, and that you would be pleased to see the stars of your glorious flag emblazoa the double cross of the Hungarian coat-of-arms. When despotism hurled defiance at us, and began the bloody war, your inspiring example upheaved the nation as one man, and legions, with all the means of war, appeared to rise from nothing, as the tender grass shoots up after spring showers.

Though we were inferior in numbers to the enemy, and could not compare with their well trained forces—though our arms were shorter than theirs—yet the heroic sons of Hungary supplied the want of numbers by andomitable bravery, and lengthened their weapons by a step further in advance.

is by a step further in advance.

The world knows how bravely the Hungarian fought. And it is not for me, who was identified with the war—who, obeying the wishes of the nation, stood faithfully at the helm of government—to extol the heroic deeds of my countrymen. I may mention, however, that, while every day it became more evident that the heart of Europe heat to the mention, nowever, that, while every day it becam more evident that the heart of Europe beat to the pulsations of the Hungarian struggle, we maintaine the unequal conflict alone, cut off from the rest of the world and all external and, till a year ago we lat the haughty power of the the world and all external and, the a year ago where the haughty power of the tyrant house of Hapsburg in the dust and had it not been for the intentional and traiterous disregard of my commands by one of our leaders, who afterward shamefully betrayed the country, not only would the imperial family have been driven from Vienna, but the entire Austrian national than been liberated and though by such country, not only would the imperial family have been driven from Vienna, but the entire Austrian nation would have been liberated, and though by such treason this base family saved themselves from destruction, they were so far humbled in March, 1849, that, not knowing how. that, not knowing how to be just, they implored foreign aid, and threw themselves at the feet of the Czar.

The Emperor hoped that the Hungarian people

The Emperor hoped that the Hungarian people could be terrified by his threatenings, and would prefer slavery to death, but he was deceived. He sold his own liberty to Russia for aid to enslave his people. The choice of a coward is to purchase a miserable, ephemeral existence, even though at the cost of his honor and independence.

The Austrians fought against us not only with arms and by the aid of traitors, but with studied and unceasing slander. They never ceased to impeach our motives and falsify our conduct, and vaunt the pretended justice of their own cause before the judgment-seat of public opinion. Efforts were constantly made to weaken, among the people of Hungary, and among the nations of the world, that sympathy and force which spring from a righteous cause.

Free citizens of North America' you have given, in spite of these slanders, the fullest sympathy for the cause of my country. We had no opportunity to explain to you our motives and conduct, and refute the libets against us, but we said—and how truly your noble and magnanimous conduct shows it '—that such a nation knows how to defend a just and holy cause, and will give us its sympathy, and this convection insured us with more confidence.

at '—that such a nation knows how to derend a just-and holy cause, and will give us its sympathy, and this conviction inspired us with more confidence. Oh, that you had been a neighboring nation! The Old World would how be free, and would not have to endure again those terrible convilsions and rivers of blood which are inevitable. But the end is with God, and He will choose the means to fulfill His Ye great and free people | receive the thanks of my country for your noble sympathy, which was a

We great and free people 'receive the thanks of my country for your noble sympathy, which was a great moral support in our terrible conflict.

When the house of Austria sold itself to the Autocrat, we who were fatigued with our hard-earned victory, but not subdued or exhausted, saw with apprehension the spectre of Russian invasion—an invasion which violated the laws of nations, which was openly hostile to the cause of civilization, the rights of man, of order, and even to that principle which the diplomacy of Europe calls "the balance of power." I could not believe that the Governments of Europe would permit this invasion, for I expected they would intervene to effect a treaty of peace, if not so much on our account, yet to prevent Austria becoming the vassal of Russia—to check the growing strength and influence of the latter power in the East.

Weddesired an honorable peace, and were willing the

desired an honorable peace, and were willing to

the East.

We desired an honorable peace, and were willing to submit to any reasonable terms. We many times tendered the olive branch. We asked the constitutional governments of Europe to interpose. They heard us not. The haughty imperial family forgetting that they were the real traitors, rejected every proposition with the delying expression that they will not treat with robes. Aye, more they threw our ambassadors into prison, and one of them—the noblest of Hungary's sons—they cowardly and implously murdered. Still we hestiated to tear assinder forever the bonds that united us. Ten months we fought, and fought victoriously, in defense, and it was only when every attempt to bring about an honorable peace failed—when Francis Joseph, who was never our King, dared, in his manifesto of the 4th of March, 1849, to utter the curse "that Hungary should exist no longer?"—when there was no hope of arresting the Russian invasion by diplomacy—when we saw that we must fight to save ourselves from being struck off the earth as a nation—when the house of Austria, by its endless acts of injustice and cruelly, and by calling in the aid of a foreign power, had extinguished in the hearts of the Hungarian people every spark of affection—then, and then only, after so much patience, the nation resolved to declare its absolute independence. Then spoke the National Assembly the words which had long been uttered by every patriotic tongue "Francis Joseph' them beardless young Ner." than darest to say, Hungary shall exist; but you and your treacherons house shall stand no longer? You shall no more be the Kings of Hungary? Be forever banished, ye perfidious traitors to the nation."

We were not only ready to accept any terms that were honorable, but we carefully abstaned from doing anything which would give the Czar a pretense.

no longer in shall no more that acts of the nation. "

We were not only ready to accept any terms that were honorable, but we carefully abstained from doing anything which would give the Czar a pretense, which he had long sought, to meddle with our affairs. The Hungarian nation loved freedom as the best gift of God, but it never thought of commencing a crusade against Kings in the name of liberty. In Hungary there were none of those propagandists who alarm so much the rulers of the Old World. There were no secret societies plotting conspiracies. My countrymen wese not influenced by the theories of Communists or Socialists, nor were they what the Conservatives call Anarchists. The nation desired justice, and knew how to be just to all, irrespective of rank, language or religion. A people so worthy of freedom were generous enough to leave shmething to time, and to be satisfied with a progressive development. No violence was used no just right was attacked, and even some of those institutions were left undisturbed, which, in their principle and origin, were unjust, but which, having existed and origin, were unjust, but which, having existed for centuries, could not be abolished at once with im-

The Hungarian people did not wish to oppress any not even the aristocracy, they were more ready to make sacrifices than to punish the descendants of nobility for the evils of misgovernment, and of those institutions which emanated from their ancestors, nor would they let the many suffer for the sins of

There was no anarchy among us. Even in the There was no anarchy among us. Even in the bloodiest of the conflicts, when the human passions are most excited, there was the most perfect order and security of property and person. How did the conduct of my nobte countrymen compare with that of the "order-making" Austria! Whenever the whirlwind of war ceased for a while where the social elements were left in chaos, the instinctive moral feetings of this incorruptible people, in the absence of all government, preserved better order and safety than legions of police. A common spirit animated the whole nation—no secret aims, no per-

cast elements were tell in case. The state of the absence of all government, preserved better order and safety than legions of police. A common spirit animated the whole nation—no secret aims, no personal or local attacks, but a bold and open defense in the face of the world. Following the example of your great Washington, we adopted, as our policy, conclination, justice and legality, and scrupulously observed the laws of nations.

The Russians and Austrians made the soil of Wal lachta the basis of military operations; and the Turkish Government, which either knew not its own interests, or was unable to defend them, sciently permitted this violation of treaties and the rights of nations, thus humbling itself and betraying its own weakness. Several times we drore our enemies across the Wallachian boundaries, for it was only necessary for our victorious army to advance into the countries of the Lower Danube to rouse the inhabitants against the Russians, and to transfer the war to their own soil. But we respected the law of nations, and stopped our conquering forces on the confines of Wallachia. Her soil was sacred to us. Austria left Gallacia almost unprotected, and collected all her forces to attack us. Had we at this time sent a small portion of our army to Poland, it would have caused a general insurrection, and that heroic but unfortunate nation would have revenged herself by throwing the Russian empire into a state of revolution. But we acted in defense only, and we deemed it a sin to precipitate other nations into a terrible and uncertain war, and we checked our sympathies. Besides, we avoided giving the Emperor of Russia a pretense for a war of retailation against us. Oh, it was foolish—for the despotic hypocrate made a pretense; he called our own struggle the Hungarian-Polish revolution, though the whole muniber of Poles in our armies did not exceed four thousand.

We doubted not that the European powers would

We doubted not that the European powers would We doubted not that the European powers would negotiate a peace for us, or that they would, at least, prevent the Russian invasion. They said they pited us, honored our efforts, and condemned the conduct of Austria, but they could not help us, because Europe required a powerful Austrian empire, and they must support it, in spite of its evils, as a balance against Russian central and eastern Europe. What a mistake! What diplomacy! Is it not as clear as the sun that the Czar, in aiding Austria, would do it in such a manner as to obtain the greatest advantages for himself? Was it not manifest that Austria,—who had always, through the help of Hungary, strength enough to oppose Russia, would, when she destroyed Hungary by Russian bayonets, no loeger

be an independent power, but merely the analogards of the Moscovite! Yet Europe permitted the invasion! It is an indelible mark of blindness and shame. It is ever thus in the imbecile Old World. They treated us just as they treat Turkey. They assert always that the peace of Europe and the balance of power require the preservation of the Turkish empire—that Turkey must exist, to check the advance of the Cossack power. But notwithstanding this, England and France destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino—a fleet which never could have injured them, but which might have contended with Russia in the Black Sea.

nured them, but which might have contended with Russia in the Black Sea.

Always the same worn-out, old, and fatal system of policy — while Russia, ever alert, serzes province after province from Turkey. She has made herself the sovereign of Moldavia and Wallachia, and is sapping the foundations of the Ottoman empire. Already Turkish officials are more dependent on the lowest Russian agents than upon their own Grand Vizier.

Vizier.
Oh that Hungary had received but a slight token of moral support from the European powers—from those powers whose dreams are troubled with fear of the advance of the Cossack! Had only an Enof the advance of the Cossack! Had only an English or a French agent come to us during our struggle, what might he not have done! He too, would have seen and estimated our ability to sustain ourselves-he would have observed the humanity the love of order, the reverence for iberty which characterized the Hungarian nation. Had these two powers permittedfa few ships to come to Ossore, laden with arms for the noble patriots who had asked in vain for weapons, the Hungarians would now have stood a more impregnable barrier against Russia than all the arts of a miserable and expensive diplomacy.

There was a time when we, with the neighboring Poles, saved Christianity in Europe. And now I

There was a time when we, with the neighboring Poles, saved Christianity in Europe. And now I besitate not to avow before God, that we alone—that my own Hungary—could have saved Europe from Russian domination. As the war in Hungary advanced, its character became changed. In the add, the results it contemplated were higher and far more important—nothing less, in fact, than universal feedom, which was not thought of in the beginning. This was not a choice, it was forced upon sal feedom, which was not thought of in the beginning. This was not a choice: it was forced upon us by the policy of the European nations, who, disregarding their own interests, suffered Russia to invade and provoke us. Yes, we were martyrs to the cause of freedom, and this glorious but painful destiny was imposed upon us.

Though my dear native Hungary is trodden down, and the flower of her sous executed, or wandering exiles, and I her Governar within for

Though my dear native Hungary is trodden down, and the flower of her sons executed, or wandering exiles, and I, her Governor, writing from my prison in this distant Asiatic Turkey, I predict—and the eternal God hears my prediction—that there can be no freedom for the continent of Europe, and that the Cossacks from the shores of the Don will water their steeds in the Rhine, unless liberty be restored to Hungary. It is only with Hungarian freedom that the European nations can be free; and the smaller nationalities especially can have no future without us. Nor could the united Russo-Austrian forces have conquered my heroic countrymen had they not

Nor could the tangen tussed starts in tores have conquered my heroic countrymen had they not found a traitor to aid them in the man whom, believ-ing in his honesty, and on account of his skill, I raised from obscurity. Enjoying my confidence, the con-fidence of the nation and the army, I placed him at the head of our forces, giving him the most glorious part to perform ever granted to man. What an im-mortality was in his reach, had he been honest! part to perform ever granted to man. What an immortality was in his reach, had he been honest '— But he betrayed his country. Cursed be his name forever.' I will not open the bleeding wounds by the sad remembrance of this event, and will merely mention that the surrender at Vilagos was the crowning act of a long system of treachery secretly practiced—by not using the advantages which victories put in his hands—by not fulfilling my commands, under cunning pretenses—by destroying national feeling in the army—by weakening its confidence—and by the destruction, through unnecessary exposures and dangers, of that portion of the army that he could not corrupt in his base designs to make and by the destruction, through unnecessary exposures and dangers, of that portion of the army that he could not corrupt in his base designs to make himself military dictator. God, in his inscrutable wisdom, knows why the traitor was permitted to be successful. In vain fell the bravest of men in this long war—in vain were the exertions of my brave countrymen—in vain did the agel father send, with pious heart, his only son, the prop of his declining years, and the bride her bridegroom—in vain did all private interests yield to the loftest patriotism—in vain arose the prayers of a suffering people—in vain did the ardent wishes of every friend of freedom accompany our efforts—in vain did the Genius of Liberty hope for success. My country was martyred. Her rulers are hangmen. They have spoken the impious words that the liberty-loving nation "lies at the feet of the tear." Instead of the thankful prayer of faith, of hope, and of love, the air of my native land is filled with the cries of despair, and I, her chosen leader, am an exile. The diplomacy of Europe has changed Turkish hospitality to me and my companions into hopeless bondage. It is a painful existence. My youthful children have begun the morning of their lam a man. I am not permitted, or I would say I envy the dead. Who is unfortunate! I am in Broussa, where the great Hannibal once lived an exile, homeless like myself, but nich in services performed for his country, while I can claim only facility to mine. The inguitude of his nation went with him in his bandshment, but the sorrowful love of my countrymen follows me to my place of exile. To the companion of the countrymen follows me to my place of exile. To the companion of the country men follows me to my place of exile. To the companion of the country men of the hands that thou didst deem me

norm in his banashment, but the sorrowful love of my countrymen follows me to my place of exile. To thee, my God, I offer thanks that thou didst deem me worthy to suffer for dear Hungary. Let me suffer afflictions, but accept them as propitionry sacrifices for my native land. And thou, Hungarian nation, yield not to despair. Be patient hope, and wait thy time! Though all men forget thee, the God of Justice will not. Thy sufferings are recorded, and thy tears remembered. The blood of thy martyrs—thy noble sons—which moistened thy soil, will have its fruits. The victims which daily fail for thee are, like the ever-green cypress over the graves of the dead, the symbol of thy resurrection. The races whom thy destroyer excited against thee by lies and cunning will be undecrived; they will know that thou didst not fight for preemimence, but for the common liberty—that thou wast their brother, and bled for them also. The temporary victory of our enemies will but serve to take the film from the eyes of the deceived people. The sentiment of sympathy for our sufferings will in-And thou. Hungarian nation, yield not to despair sentiment of sympathy for our s spare among the smaller States and races the wish for a fraternal confederation—for that which I always urged as the only safe policy and guarantee of free-

dom for them all.

The realization of this idea will hurl the power of

dom for them all.

The realization of this idea will hard the power of the haughty despots to the abyss of the past, and Hungary, free, surrounded by free nations, will be great, glorious and independent.

At the moment when I hardly hoped for further consolation on earth, behold the God of Mercy freed my wife, and enabled her, through a thousand dangers, to reach me in my place of exile. Like a hunted ceer, she could not fer five months find in her own native tand a place of rest. The executioners of the bearfiless Nero placed a reward upon her head, but she has escaped the tyrants. She was to me and to my exiled countrymen like the rambow to Noah, for she brought intelligence of hope in the unshaken souls of the Hungarian people, and in the affectionate sympathy of the neighboring nations who had fought against us. They had added the wife of the much-slandered Governor of Hungary.

Although the sympathy of the world often depends upon the result of actions, and the successful are applicated, still Hungary by her noble bearing and trials has drawn the attention of the world. The sympathy which she has excited in both worlds, and the thundering curse which the lips of millions have pronounced against her destroyers, announce like the roaring of the wind before the storm the coming retribution of Heaven.

Among the nations of the world there are two

the roaring of the wind before the storm the coming retribution of Heaven.

Among the nations of the world there are two which demand our gratitude and affection. England, no eas powerful than she is free and glorious, supported us by her sympathy, and by the approving voice of her noblest sons and the millions of her people. And that chosen land of freedom beyond the ocean—the all-powerful people of the United States, with their liberal Government—inspired us with hope, and gave us courage by their deep interest in our cause and sufferings, and by their condemnation of our executioners.

The President of the United States, whom the confidence of a free people had clevated to the loffuest station in the world, in his Message to Congress, announced that the American Government would

onneed that the American Government would been the first to recognize the independent of Hungary. And the Senators and Representatives in Congress marked the destroyers of my country's in Congress marked the destroyers of my country's beerty with the stigms of ignominy, and expressed, with indignant feelings, their contempt for the con-duct of Austria, and their wish to break the diplomate intercourse with such a Government. They summoned the despots before the judgment-seat of humanity, they proclaimed that the world would condemn them, they declared that Austria and Russia had been unjust, tyrannical and barbarous, and deserved to be reprobated by mankind, while Hundrich and the control of the cont

sia had been unjust, tyrannical and barbarous, and deserved to be reprobated by mankind, while Hungary was worthy of universal sympathy.

The Hungarians, more fortunate than I, who were able to reach the shores of the New World, were received by the people and government of the United States in the most generous manner—yes, like brothers. With one hand they hurled anathemas at the despots, and with the other welcomed the humble exiles to partake of that glorious American liberty more to be valued than the glitter of crowns. Our hearts are filled with emotions to see how this great nation extends its sympathy and aid to every Hungarian who is so fortunate as to arrive in America. The sympathetic declaration of such a people, under such circumstances, with similar sentiments in England, is not a mere sigh which the wind blows away, but is prophetic of the future. What a blessed sight to see whole nations actuated by such sentiments.

"Free citizens of America" you inspired my countrymen to noble deeds. Your approval imparted confidence. Your sympathy consoled in adversity, gave a ray of hope for the future, and enabled us to bear the weight of our heavy burden. Your fellow-feeling will sustain us till we realize the hope, the faith, "that Hungary is not lost forever." Accept, in the name of my countrymen, the acknowledgments of our warmest graiting and our highest respect.

I. who know Hungary so well, firmly believe she is not lost, and the intelligent citizens of America have

I. who know Hungary so well, firmly believe she is not lost, and the intelligent chizens of America have not lost, and the intelligent chizens of America have occided, not only with impulsive kindness, but with reason and policy, to favor the unfortunate but not subjugated Hungary. The sound of that encouraging voice is not like a funeral dirge, but as the similar tumpet that will call the world to judgment.

Who does not see that Austria, even in her victory, has given herself a mortal wound! Her weakness is betrayed. The world no longer believes that Europe needs the preservation of this decaying em-

pire It is evident that its existence is a curse to mankind; it can never promote the welfare of society. The magic of its imagined power is gone; it was a delusion which can deceive no longer. Among all the races of this empire—not excepting the hereditary States—there is none that does not despise the reigning family of Hapsburg. This power has no moral ground of support; its vain dreams of a united empire—for which it has committed the most unheard-of crimes—are proved to be mere ravings at which the world laughs. No one loves or respects it and when it falls, not a tear of regret will follow it to the grave. And fall it surely will. The moment Russia withdraws her support, the decayed edifice will crumble to dust. A shot fired by an Egglish or by an American vessel from the Adriatic would be like the trumpet at the City of Jericho. And this impious, footish Government thinks to control fate by the hatgman's cord. How long will Russia be able to assist! This Czar—who boasts that his mission is to be the scourge of all the nations striving for fiberty—will not the Alimighty, whose vicegerent he profanely assumes to be, blast the miserable boaster! The very character of his Government is a declaration of war against the rights and interests of humanity, and the existence of other nations! Will the world suffer this long! Not long.

The Hungarian nation in her war, has not only gained a consciousness of her own strength, but she has forced the conviction into the minds of other nations that she deserves to exist, and to be independent; and she can show justly that her existence and independence are essential to the cause of therty in Europe. No, no! Hungary is not lost! By her faith, bravery, and by her foresight, which teaches her to ablade her time, she will be yet among the foremost in the war of universal liberty.

You, noble Americans, we bless in the name of

You noble Americans, we bless in the name of the God of Liberty! To you, who have summoned the murderers of my countrymen before the judgment-seat of the world—to you, who are the first judges of this court—I will bring the complaints of my nation, and before you I will plead her cause. When the house of Hapsburg, with the aid of a foreign army, invaded my country, and had destroyed, by their manifests of the 4th of March, 1849, the joundation upon which the union with Austria rested, there remained for Hungary no alternative than the Declaration of In dependence which the National Assembly unnationally voted on the 14th April, 1849, and which the whole nation solemnly accepted, and sealed with their blood.

ealed with their blood.

I declare to you. in the most solemn manner, tha all which has taken place, or that may hereafter take place, proceeding from individuals or Government, contrary to this declaration, which is in perfect ac-cord with the fundamental law of Hungary, is ille-

cord with the fundamental raw of Hungary, is the gal and upjust.

Before you I assert that the accusation that the Magyar race was unjust to the other races—by means of which a portion of the Servians, Wallachians, Slavonians and Germans dwelling in Hungary, was excited against us—is an impious slander, circulated by the Huuse of Hapsburg, which shrinks from no crime to weaken the united forces of our army, to conquer one race after another, and thus bring them all under the yoke of slavery.

It is true, some of the races in Hungary had reason to complain, but these subjects of complain.

son to complain, but these subjects of complaint were the inevitable consequences of the preexisting state of things and the Austrian interference. But the Creatians had no reason to complain. This race of half a million, in a separate province, had a Naof haif a million, in a separate province, had a National Assembly of its own, and enjoyed greater privileges than even the Hungarians. They contributed proportionally but haif as much in taxes; they possessed equal rights with Hungary while the Hungarian Protestants, on account of their religion, were not suffered to own lands in Croatia. Their grievances and ours were the same in the perpetual violation of the Constitution by the imperial Government. But their own peculiar grievances arose from the evils of former times, and from the Austrian system of government, which forcibly placed the Siavonian, Servian, and Wallachian boundry districts on the German malitary footing.

The moment, knowever, our people became free, and enjoyed their political rights, they became just, and placed all things upon a basis of freedom and perfect equality. But some of these races, blinded by the internal slanders and suggestions of Austria, took up arms against us. This people, who for centuries had endured slavery, fought against their own freedom. God forgive them. They knew not what they did.

they did.

In America, people of different languages dwell, but who says that it is unjust for senators and representatives to use the English language in their debates, and to make it the official language of the

Government | This was what the Magyar race asked in Hungary. This was what the Magyar race asked in Hungary. There was this difference only—that in America it was not necessary to establish this by law, for the original settlers had stamped their language in the country, but in Hungary a law was necessary to make the Magyar the official language. The use of the Latin tongue—a bad relic of the middle ages, which the clergy and aristocracy preserved as something precious, imitating the ancient despots, who caused the laws to be written in small letters and placed on high howers, that the people might not understand their rights—had been retained among us. It was necessary to have a living, spoken, popular language. And what other could we have than the noble Magyar.

How often have I, and other leaders with me. How often have I, and other leaders with me, said to my countrymen that they must be strictly just, and seek their future greatness not in the predominance of one race, but in the perfect equality of all! My counsel was adopted and made the basis of the Government. The same freedom, the same privileges, without regard to language or religion, the free development of each race under the protection of the law, were accorded to all. We not only guarantied the right to use any language in the churches and schools, but we afforded aid for the education and development of each nationality. The principle we announced was, that either the State should protect no religion, no nationality—leaving

principle we announced was, that either the state should protect no religion, no nationality-leaving all to the free action of the people—or that it should protect all alike.

In the general administration the predominance of our language, and consequently the race that spoke it, was a necessity but in the administration of county affairs, which in some respects resembled that of the individual States in North America, the that of the individual States in North America, the use of each language was granted. In the courts, in the trail by jury, in the right of petition, in the republication of all laws and ordinances, the various races had the right to use their own language. In one word, nothing was left undone which could tend to place all on a footing of the most perfect equality. True, we did not—as Austria has done for poliucal purposes solely, to enslave all the people and make the brave Hungarians a subordinate nation—make a territorial division of the lands. We respected rights, and wished to progress, but were too honest to commence a system of spoliation. And who has been, benefited by this policy of the Vienna bureaucracy. Not even those on whom the pretended favors have been conferred.

been, benefited by this policy of the Vienna bureaucracy! Not even those on whom the pretended
favors have been conferred.

When those races clamored for national rights, I
boldly demanded what was wanting, and what could
be granted without injury to the country. No one
answered but reckless men, who spoke of territorial
division. The Servans desired to have the comitat
Bacs and the three counties of the Banat as a separate Servans. State. The Wallachians wished to
have Transylvania. They (the Servans) did not
consider that they owned no separate portion of the
land in Hungyry, and that in the Bacs, and the Banat
were Wallachians, Germans, and Magyars, who
could not be made subordinate to the less numerous
Servians. So, also, in Transylvania there were
Magyars, Seklers, and Saxons, who would complain
of such a connection with Wallachia.

As there were various races, speaking different
languages in Hingary, and divided into as many muincipalities, who could blame us for laying the
foundation of government in a just equality to all
Croatia alone was a separate territory, and how
often have we said to her that if she would remain in
union with us, we would give her the hand of

often have we said to her that if she would remain in union with us, we would give her the hand of brotherhood; but if she wished to separate, we would not hinder her! We could not however, permit such a division of Hungary as would have destroyed her us a nation. It was Austria who sowed the seeds of division and dissolution.

Citizens of America! to you I declare honestly that my aim in the federation of Hungary with smaller nations was to secure the nationality and independence of each, and the freedom of all and had anything been wanting which could have been justify granted to any or all of the races in Hungary, the Magyars had only to know it and it, would have been performed with readiness. for Freedom, and not Power, was their desire.

performed with readiness, for Freedom, and not Power, was their desire.

Finally, I declare that, by the Declaration of Independence by which I was elected Governor of Hungary, I protest, so long as the people do not by their free will release me from that office, that no one can legally control the affairs of government but myself. This protestation is not made in a feeling of vanity or desire to be conspicuous, but from respect to the inherent rights of my countrymen. I strove not for power. The brilliancy of a crown would not seduce me. The final aim of my life, after having liberated my dear Hungary, was to end my days as a private citizen and an humble farmer.

My country, in the hour of danger, called upon me to assist in the struggle for freedom. I responded to its call. Others, doubtless, were more able, who could have won more fame, but I will yield to none in the purity of my motives. Perhaps it was confidence in my ardent patriotism and honesty of purpose which induced the people to give me the power. They believed freedom would be safe in my hands. I feit my weakness, and told them I could not promise liberty unless they were united as one man, and would lay aside all personal, all sectional interests. I foretold that, if the nation was divided, it would fail. As long as they followed my injunctions, and were united, they were unconquerable—they performed miracles of valor. The fail of Hungary commenced the day they began to divide. Not knowing the secret causes of this division, and not suspecting treachery, and wishing to inspire confidence, to give skill and all the elements of success to our army, and caring nothing for my own fame, doing all for the good of my country, I gave command of the forces to another. I was assured by the most solemn forces to another. I was assured by the most solemn enece of the nation, and that he would be responsible to me and the people for the faifillment of these conditions. He betrayed his country, and gave the army to the enemy. Had we succeeded after this attrible blow, he should have met his reward. And even now he is not freed from his accountability to My country, in the hour of danger, called upon me

the nation, no more than I, in the moral right and sense, cease to be the Governor of Hungary A short time may reverse again the fate of all. The autora of liberty breaks upon my vision, even at Bronssa.

aurora of liberty breaks upon my vision, even at Bronsen.

I have, therefore, intrusted to Ladislas Ujhazi, Obercespann of the Saros comitat, and Civil Governor. Obercespann of the Saros comitat, and Civil Governor of Comora, the mission to be my representative, and through me the representative of the Hungarian nation, to the people and Government of the United States, hoping and believing that so generous a people will not judge the merits of our cause by a temporary defeat, but will recognize Governor Ujhazi and his companions with the accustomed kindness.

May God bless your country forever! May it have the glorious destiny to share with other nations the blessings of that liberty which constitutes its own happiness and fame! May your great example, noble Americans, be to other nations the source of social virtue—your power be the terror of all tyrants—the protector of the distressed and your free country ever continue to be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Wetter the release of hunshment, Bronssa, Ash Muse. pressed of all nations.

Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Miner,
Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Miner,
Tth March, 1839.

Governor of Hungary.

I A correspondent of The Newark Daty Advertiser, writing from Genoa Sept. 28, says that the Mississippi, having been detained four days at Spezzia, left for Gibraitar on the Wednesday previ-None of the passengers were allowed to had The writer adds that Kossuth purposed staying some time in England, where he wished to confer with his comrades, not yet abandoning the hope that he will have a share in reforming the Governments of Es-

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

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Sales at the Stock F	xchange Oct. it.	
8,000 U. S. 6s, '67 1164	400 N. J. Min. Co., 530 1	£.
3,000 Int. Imp., 47 65	200 dob15 I	١.
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5,000 Penna. 5s s15 91	700 Erie 70	34
15.000 do b60 917	400 do s60 7	
10.000 Erie Conv 89‡		
4,000 do 891	600 do 7	34
5,000 do b12 894		
3,000 Hud. 1st Mtge103)	200 do	Se.
10 Merch Ex. Bk 104		94
50 State Bk 103	300 do	
10 do104	400 do 6	84
30 Hudson 734	400 dob30 6	91
3,000 Erie 2d Mige 99	100 Long Island 1	5
10 Bk. Com	400 Norwich 5	5
5 North America100	200 do 510 5	
35 do 99)	300 do	54
152 Morris 13		
25 Canton 642		41
50 do 64)	125 do 5	
150 do 65	400 Reading 5	
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60 N. J. Mining Co., 10	300 do	51

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SATURDAY, Oct. 18-P. M. The arrival of the Illinois with a large

amount of gold infused considerable activity and buoyancy into the Stock Market at the First Board, at which a rapid advance was experienced in some of the Fancies. The market afterward reacted, and in some cases fell off below the prices of the previous day. At the close, however, there was rather more firmness. Eric was among the firmest Stocks, closing at 78). Canton went from 63) to 65, and afterward fell back to 62). Mohawk was in demand at 92, an advance of 3 P cent. Norwich was in good demand, and went to 551, closing at 531. Harlem held its own well. Reading closed heavy. These rapid fluctuations are characteristic of the street, but are very difficult to account for. Government and State Stocks were in fair demand, and generally firm. There is a better demand for Indiana Stocks, and considerable amounts have been taken out of market lately. There have also been one or two thousand shares of U. S. Bank picked up for foreign account. Virginia Sixes are selling daily to fair extent, for investment, at 105/2/106. Sterling Exchange continues dull, but is in moderate supply, and held firmly at 91/2/101. At New-Orleans the market is quoted by Telegraph at 6 a 8 P cent., which will soon have an effect upon rates here. A sale of 5,000 bales Cotton was made on Thursday for England, thus increasing the supply of bills. Appearances at present indicate that there will be a fair amount of Sterling on the market for the Cunarder of Wednesday .-Francs are 5.161@5.131.

The Liverpool ship owners have considerably advanced their views to-day in consequence of the smaller amount of tunnage on, or likely to be put on for that port, many vessels having gone South for business. Generally 12d, is asked for Flour and 6,000 or 8,000 bbis. have been taken at 8@8id., and in some cases higher 10,000 bushels Grain at 3id. and td @41d. asked, 250 bales Cotton id. Within a few days there have been engaged not before reported, to Liverpool, 1,000 bbis. Turpentine, Is. 6d. bble Land 19c 6d 300 Resin, on private terms, 30 tuns Tallow, 10s. To London, 1,000 bxs. Cheese, 30s. 1,000 bbls. Turpentine, 2s., 750 Resin, 1s. 9d 16,000 hhds. Staves, 60s., 50 hxs. Tobacco, 2s.6d., 75 tes do 6s and 50 half do, on terms we did not learn To Glasgow, 10 tuns Red Oil, 20s. To Havre, small engagements are being made at ic for Cotton. The steamer had what Cotton she could take at ic. To California, 45@50 cents for measurement, and \$18@ \$20 for heavy goods. A British ship engaged Deals from St. John, N.B., to London, at 78s., and a schooner, Lumber from Jacksonville to New-York, at \$9.
 In port Friday—
 Barks
 100

 Steamers
 20
 Brigs
 110

 Ships
 155
 Schooners
 172

Total..... The steamship Franklin, for Havre, carned out \$279,925 in specie, as follows: American haif dollars, \$100,000; Mexican dollars, \$64,169 five francs, \$71,214 : mixed coin, \$44,551.

The Union, from New-Orleans, brought

The Illinois, from Chagres, probably brought a larger amount of gold than any steamer which has ever arrived at this port. She had on her freight list \$1,558,000, and an unusually large amount in the hands of passengers. One of the partners of the house of Palmer, Cook & Co., of San Francisco, who came passenger in the Illinois, made full inquiries among the passengers upon this point, and his estimate ranges from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000. Taking his lowest figures which be feels confident is, if anything under the mark, and the amount on board of her was \$2,800,000, which would make over five and a half millions received this month, while the shipments have not exceeded a million. This accumulation of gold has had a marked effect upon the money market. The gentleman alluded to above also states, that the advices from the mining districts are all very favorable, the gold is coming very freely into San Francisco, and that the receipts here must mevitably continue to The Money market exhibits still more

amelioration to-day. Loans on call are negotiated with much greater facility at 7 P cent., although a commission in addition is not unfrequently paid. The rates for paper are lower, with a moderate ply of first-class names. The intermission of fail-ures for ten days has tended to revive confidence in Mercantile paper, and buyers are appearing in market more freely for paper not strictly first-class. We quote first-class names at 7@10 P cent.; secondclass, 12@18 P cent. The Banks are discounting and lending with much more liberality

The Commercial advices by the Cunard steamer are generally favorable. Breadstuffs are looking better and considerable orders have come out. The condition of the Potato crop and of the Grain crops of some parts of the continent indicate an increased demand for this description of food during the Winter and Spring. The London Money market was easy and Consols had an upward ten dency, closing at 961@961. The stock of Bullion continued to increase by arrivals from the continent From St. Petersburg £44,000 had been received. The steamer due from Constantinople was reported to have £80,000 on board, and £50,000 more was to come by the next steamer after. The quotation for Silver was declining. The advices from India were favorable commercially.

For Markets ore Eighth Page. 41